Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

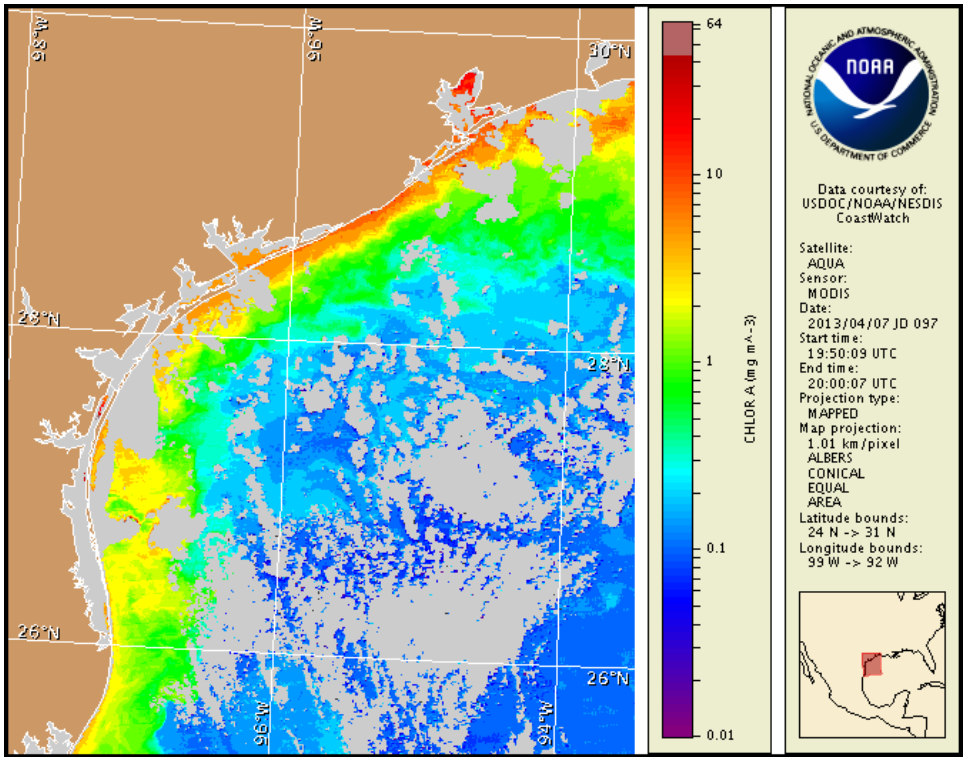
Monday, 08 April 2013

NOAA National Ocean Service

NOAA Satellite and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: Monday, April 1, 2013



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible *K. brevis* HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from March 29 to April 4 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Detailed sample information can be obtained through the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department at:

http://www.tpwd.state.tx.us./landwater/water/environconcerns/hab/redtide/status.phtml

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To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA Harmful Algal Bloom Operational Forecast System bulletin archive:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins.html

Conditions Report

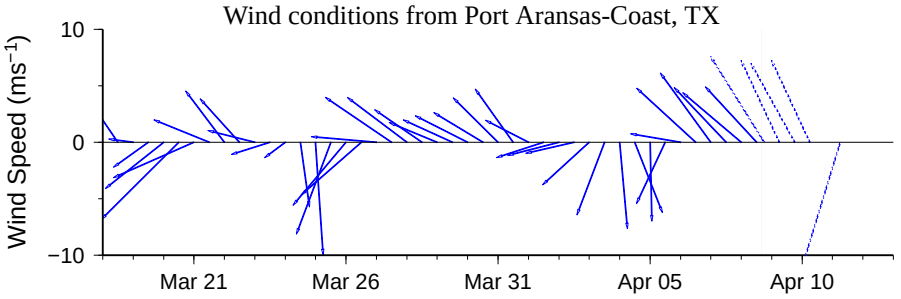
There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of Karenia brevis (commonly known as Texas red tide) at the coast in Texas. No respiratory impacts are expected alongshore the Texas coast today through Monday, April 15. For information on area shellfish restrictions, contact the Texas Department of State Health Services.

Analysis

There is currently no indication of a harmful algal bloom of *Karenia brevis* at the coast in Texas. Recent MODIS imagery along the Texas coastline is partially obscured by clouds along- and offshore from the Sabine Pass to Bolivar Peninsula regions and from the Mustang Island to Padre Island regions, limiting analysis. In MODIS imagery from 4/7 (shown left), patches of elevated to high chlorophyll (2-15 μg/L) are visible along- and offshore from the Bolivar Peninsula to the Matagorda Peninsula regions, with elevated chlorophyll (2-5 μg/L) visible stretching along- and offshore Matagorda Island and Padre Island. Elevated chlorophyll is not indicative of the presence of *K. brevis* and is most likely due to the resuspension of benthic chlorophyll and sediments along the coast.

Forecast models based on predicted near-surface currents indicate a potential maximum transport of 30 km south from the Port Aransas region from April 7-11.

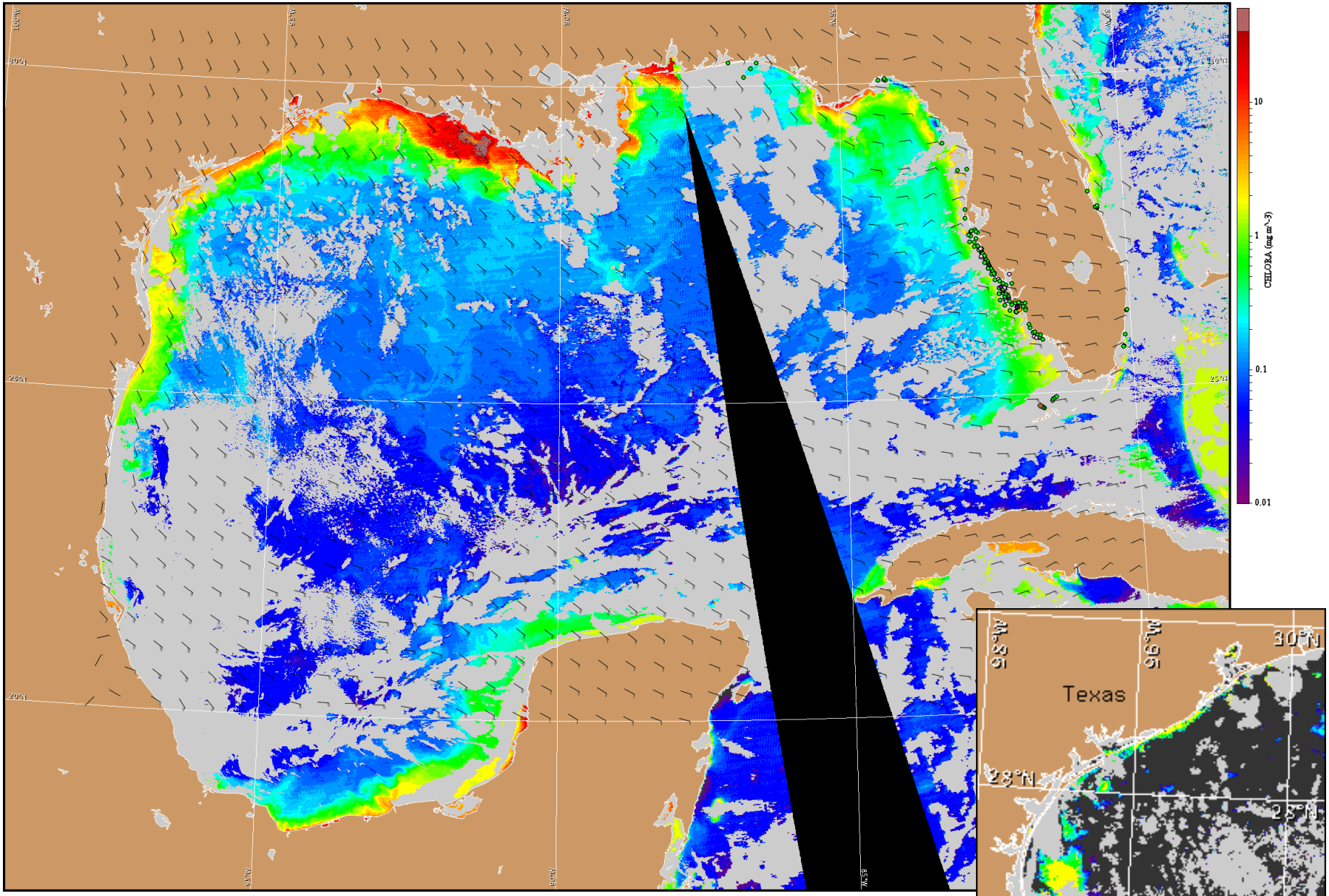
Kavanaugh, Derner



Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

Port Aransas: Southeast winds (15-25 kn, 8-13 m/s) today through Tuesday, becoming south winds (10-20 kn, 5-10 m/s) Wednesday. East winds (15-20 kn, 8-10 m/s) Wednesday night. North winds (15-25 kn) Thursday becoming northeast to east winds (10-15 kn, 5-8 m/s) Thursday night through Friday.



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for April 9, 2013 06Z with cell concentration sampling data from March 29 to April 4 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). Cell count data are provided by Texas Parks and Wildlife Department. For a list of sample providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HAB-OFS bulletin guide:

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Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).